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THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, First Session.

Tuesday, December 13, 1859.

Mr. King presented a memorial from Daniel F. Tennant, mayor of New York, and a very large number of the most influential citizens of that city and State, urging upon Congress the passage of a law to prevent the further traffic in human beings, and to prevent the sale of slaves in small farms, for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers.

The resolution of Mr. Mason, in relation to the Harper's Ferry affair, came up for an undivided business, the question pending being the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, to extend the inquiry to the capture of the public armories, &c., at Liberty, in the State of Missouri, in the year 1855.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, addressed the Senate in a speech designed to show that the outbreak was the legitimate result of the doctrines and policy of the Republican party. It did not become him to predict what Alabama would do in case a Republican President should be chosen at the next election, but he said that he would not be a party to any civil duty and political integrity, she would withdraw from a Confederacy thus perverted from its original conception into a badge of disgrace and an engine of oppression to the South.

Mr. Gwin thought, in view of the solemn declarations made by Mr. Clay, it behooved the Southern Senators to pause in their career. He thought that the South should be left to the North, in regard both to the probability and practicality of a dissolution of the Union. It was more probable than many supposed, that the South would be left to the North, in regard both to the probability and practicality of a dissolution of the Union.

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Union was a natural as well as a civil necessity. Any President, chosen by a majority of the American people in a constitutional way, would be bound to preserve the Union, unless it were the determined purpose of some of the States to break up the Confederacy, with or without cause. If so, they might as well begin at once; for it would be as easy to effect their object now as at any future day.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Wade replied to the accusations brought against Mr. John Sherman, the candidate of the Republican party in the House of Representatives for the office of Speaker. He was glad to find that nothing could be brought against that gentleman, except that he had signed a circular recommending the distribution of a pamphlet written by Mr. H. P. Jones, of North Carolina. He (Mr. W.) had signed that pamphlet, and he had nothing in it which rendered it unfit for perusal by American readers, however much he might be opposed to some of its doctrines and recommendations.

Mr. Brown called the attention of Mr. Wade to some paragraphs in the pamphlet recommending the withdrawal of non-slaveholders from the Union, and the association with or patronage of slaveholders.

Mr. Wade explained that he disapproved of all such intemperate and unwarrantable sentiments, and that he did not intend to sign any such pamphlet. He said that he was not a party to any civil duty and political integrity, she would withdraw from a Confederacy thus perverted from its original conception into a badge of disgrace and an engine of oppression to the South.

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Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, spoke for about an hour, taking strong Southern ground, and animatingly with much severity upon what he regarded as aggressions of the North upon the constitutional rights of the South. He vowed himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union, if the Republicans ceased in electing a President in 1860.

Mr. Milson made an explanation, to the effect that he had signed the circular, and that he was not a party to any civil duty and political integrity, she would withdraw from a Confederacy thus perverted from its original conception into a badge of disgrace and an engine of oppression to the South.

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ence, but when the counsel for the defendant rose to reply, Judge Caldwell told him that no necessity existed for his doing so, adding, that the question was not that which the District Attorney had urged. "It is not," said he, "whether this was an unjustifiable leading. There may have been such a leading, but the defendant, under the law, would be entitled to an acquittal." After instructing the jury that they should acquit, he said, "The jury retired a little after three o'clock, and, notwithstanding the charge of the court, had not agreed upon a verdict. They then came into court for instructions, and the foreman inquired whether they were agreed. In view of the intimation of the court that the verdict, if one of conviction, would be set aside, they could still render a verdict of guilty." Judge Caldwell said that he considered it his duty to say that there was nothing in this case to justify conviction, and if such a verdict were rendered, he would set it aside. The jury again retired, and after some time, they came back with a verdict of acquittal. The case was then dismissed.

The course of the Judge in the subject of a charge of comment out of doors. Some months ago a course of a similar kind, but in a different case, was taken by the Judge. He had taken issue with the defendant, and the defendant, in turn, had taken issue with the Judge. The Judge had taken issue with the defendant, and the defendant, in turn, had taken issue with the Judge. The Judge had taken issue with the defendant, and the defendant, in turn, had taken issue with the Judge.

This was no longer a question of individuals, but of principle; and instead of assailing a single person, or a single case, the Judge had taken issue with the defendant, and the defendant, in turn, had taken issue with the Judge. The Judge had taken issue with the defendant, and the defendant, in turn, had taken issue with the Judge. The Judge had taken issue with the defendant, and the defendant, in turn, had taken issue with the Judge.

Mr. Rice said that he was a party to the re-naming Judge Douglas from the Territorial Convention to the Senate. He said that he was a party to the re-naming Judge Douglas from the Territorial Convention to the Senate. He said that he was a party to the re-naming Judge Douglas from the Territorial Convention to the Senate.

Mr. Pugh went on to declare that the Senatorial issue in regard to appointing committees was not a question of individuals, but of principle. He said that he was a party to the re-naming Judge Douglas from the Territorial Convention to the Senate. He said that he was a party to the re-naming Judge Douglas from the Territorial Convention to the Senate.

Mr. Gilmer called to read a newspaper article, commenting on an extract from the Boston Herald, associating his name with the name of the Senator. He said that he was a party to the re-naming Judge Douglas from the Territorial Convention to the Senate. He said that he was a party to the re-naming Judge Douglas from the Territorial Convention to the Senate.

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for a meeting outside, to adopt such measures as the exigencies may require to prevent the dissemination of principles calculated to excite to a spirit of mob violence, and to prevent the further traffic in human beings, and to prevent the sale of slaves in small farms, for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15-23 P. M.—Mr. Curtis lectured to-night to an audience of some few persons, on the aspect of the Slavery question, while about ten thousand persons attended the meeting, and the meeting was a success. The lecture was given by Mr. Curtis, and the meeting was a success.

Mr. Henry and the sheriff were on the spot, directing the police. During the delivery of the lecture, they were several times seen by the inside audience. The officers were immediately ejected by the police. The excitement was now subsiding, and it is hoped the trouble is ended.

Three days later from Europe. Sackville, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Halifax announced the arrival of the steamer America, from Liverpool, with advices of the 3d inst. The steamer had been in the harbor for some time, and the dispatch was received. The details will not arrive until very late.

The new law is important. The approaching Congress, and the persons likely to be elected, are the subject of much speculation in the English papers. The Times strongly urges Lord Palmerston to represent England at the meeting of the Congress on the 10th of January.

It was rumored on the 1st that the French fleet had destroyed the forts at the mouth of the river Tetuan, for firing at a French vessel, and afterwards they resumed a position of neutrality. Liverpool, Dec. 3.—Cotton has slightly declined. Sales for the week 51,000 bales, including 10,000 bales of American cotton. The market is generally quiet.

Harve Market.—Cotton—New Orleans tree cotton, 12 1/2; 10 1/2. All grades have slightly declined—the market closing dull. Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market has a declining tendency. Corn is firm. The market is generally quiet.

London, Dec. 2.—Money Market.—The money market is generally unquiet, with a good demand. Consols 94 1/2 @ 97 1/2. Ballion in the Bank of England, 10 1/2. The market is generally quiet.

The London Morning Post says that Austria still holds out against the terms proposed by France, and supported by England, for going into the Congress. The market is generally quiet.

Portland, Dec. 15.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ult. arrived here on the 15th inst. The market is generally quiet.

New York, Dec. 15.—The steamer Bremen, from Southampton, with advices to the 30th ult. arrived here on the 15th inst. The market is generally quiet.

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run into at the mouth of the Mersey by a steam-ship, the name of which is not known. Moody, the mate of the American ship Mary, had been condemned to penal servitude for life, for the murder of a sailor.

The Markets.—Liverpool, Dec. 8.—Sales of cotton to-day estimated at 4,000 bales. Sales last two days 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The market has a declining tendency, notwithstanding the improved demand. Some circles say prices are lower. Breadstuffs close dull, and prices steady. Provisions close dull.

Consols closed at 97 1/2 @ 97 1/2. CAUCUS OF "DEMOCRATIC" MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Washington, Dec. 16.—The Democrats held a caucus on Friday night at the Capitol, Mr. Houston in the chair, and Messrs. Cox and Wright, of Texas, acting as secretaries. Fifty-eight members were present.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, speeches were limited to five minutes. Mr. Brooks expressed his thanks to the Democratic members for their confidence in him, and his willingness to withdraw if the caucus thought another man could get a larger vote.

Mr. Winlow spoke in favor of adhering to the nomination of Mr. Brooks. He preferred an Anti-Leocompton man to an American. Mr. Stevenson spoke against the plurality rule.

Mr. John Cochrane spoke in favor of the Democrats maintaining their present position. Mr. Cox spoke to the same effect for the largest Democratic vote from the North. He was unwilling to vote for any "Know-nothing" or any man supporting them, unless that man be a Democrat. But he was willing, at the proper time, to vote for an Anti-Leocompton Democrat, when it could be shown that he could be elected.

Mr. Montgomery took

anybody pretend that, under the Constitution of the United States, Congress could sanction murder? Let me not be misunderstood, or remark misapplied, by saying that I compare slavery to murder. I have already said that slavery may not be a crime at all. I put those illustrations, to show that it does not necessarily follow that Congress can establish a thing because it can prohibit it. But I will not dwell on this.

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and such is the prevailing sentiment of the people of Illinois. Here, further, sir, what the leader of the old Republican party said upon this subject:

With the morals of the people, their industry also is affected; for, in a warm climate, no man will labor but to amuse himself. This is the reason why the idle class make such a large proportion of the population of the tropics. In the case of the proprietors of slaves, a very small proportion are ever seen to labor. And can the liberty of the subject be made secure where the great majority are so dissipated and careless? Nor yet is this the case in the States— a conviction in the minds of the people that they have the gift of God, that they are to be free from His wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot be so long ignored. It is a sad state of affairs, that, considering the number of millions of our fellow-men who are only a revolution of the wheel of fortune;—that in a moment, in a minute, in a second, they may be reduced to a state of slavery, and that the probability is supernatural! Indeed, the Almighty can attribute which can take side with such a race as this.

And thus was the language of Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of human liberty in this country. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the author of the Bill of Rights, the author of the Bill which had been introduced

the Legislature of Virginia, with regard to emancipation of slaves, used this language:

The bill on the subject of slaves was a mere digest of the law, and was respecting the subject of slavery, for a future and general emancipation. It was thought that the Legislature would not be disposed to make an amendment whenever the bill should be brought to the floor. The friends of the bill, however, were agreed that the freedom of the slave should be secured by its reversion at a proper age. But it was found that the Legislature would not do this. The bill was then dropped at once. Yet the day is not distant when it will be brought up, and it will be found that the Legislature will not do it. It will be found that the Legislature will not do it. It will be found that the Legislature will not do it.

There was the Senator from South Carolina who, when taken to the Senate, said, "Nature, I believe, has made more certain things in the book of fate, than that these people were to be free. I am not a reader of the book of fate, but I am a reader of the book of fate."

For it is in these certain that the two races, equally, are to be in the same. The Government, Nature, I believe, has made more certain things in the book of fate, than that these people were to be free. I am not a reader of the book of fate, but I am a reader of the book of fate."

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the operation peaceably, and in such nice degree as the devil will wear off insensibly, and their plate be preserved by force from being worn away by the enemy. We are to force itself on, human nature must shudder at it. We are to force it on, by the sword, by the Spanish degradation or detention of the Moors. This project would fall short of our case.

There are four of these projects reported or proposed, by a system by which every brute would be rewarded for his future servitude, and a foundation laid for permanent true republicanism.

There, then, was the feeling which is not admitted, that the South ought to dissolve itself on account of the existence of slavery in the States, and especially when the Senator from New York has taken the pains to guard against inference that he was for using any other but constitutional and legal means in co-operation with the States in giving force to the law in the distant future, of this thing of Slavery. It is seen that the idea is not new nor proper to the Senator from New York. It had

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ation that they should go to some country where they may develop their powers, and when they shall be no superior race to dominate our own, and that it is the duty of this Government to meanly refuse to give them any part of the territory of that portion of this population that is willing to go. I think, in that way, this thing of slavery may eventually be got rid of. There are thousands of masters who are willing to let their slaves go, if there was any provision for them when set free; but in most of the States where slavery exists, laws have been passed prohibiting emancipation except on condition that the emancipated shall leave the country. I would like to know where they are to go? The North does not want a free negro population; the South will not have them. The consequence is, that emancipation has nearly ceased. If, however, a country were discovered where there was no negro population of the United States who could

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Now, see how his language fits the declaration of the Senator from South Carolina, who said it was his fault with the idea of ultimate emancipation. If they would represent all tendents towards liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must do so in the most unequivocal manner. They must put on record the era of free liberty and independence, and must make it plain to the eyes of all men that the nation which they represent will never reverse the slave trade, with all its train of sorrow and woe. Now, sir, revive the slave trade as we now have revived!

...which America presents to a long and weary way to the right of the
...And when they have achieved all these and their
...the world will be a better place than it is now.
...human soul, and to educate the light of reason and
...of liberty. Then, and not till then, will the
...America and the world will be a better place
...represent all who are oppressed, and all slaves and
...attaining from the world the same rights and privi
...race who are doomed to bondage." 7

That, sir, was the language of the free blacks in
...ward to the colonization of the New York City
...It seems to me that it is applicable to treat
...rt this great population to Africa. Let us
...plant a country nearer home; and to show us
...empathy of the North for the South.
...my say—I know I may say for the South
...the world, —we are the only people
...to relieve the country of the free neg
...population, and of all slaves who may
...freely emancipated, by planting them in
...tious country by the benevolent
...the South of the Republics pro

hope that we shall join hands with the
at, instead of reproaching each other, in
saying anything which would create a mis-
understanding between different sections of
the empire, we may come together as our fathers
did in their struggle for independence and
be by side as brothers, adopt a policy which
shall not eventually divide the country from
any other element which ever seriously threat-
ened peace, shall at least prevent its spread,
and at the same time furnish the means
relieving the country of the evils of a large
negro population. But a course we
the foundation for continued and permanent
prosperity.